(XXXVth YEAR.) THE (No. 1702.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 20, 1779.

LONDON, *May* 29.

SATURDAY morning certain advice was received, that the Hawke cutter, which is arrived at Torbay, had ſeen the French fleet on the morning of the 23d, about 19 leagues to the ſouth-weſt of the Lizard, laying to, and counted 28 large ſail.

It is determined in the Britiſh cabinet, to attack and ſeize all Dutch ſhips laden with naval ſtores for France, notwithſtanding their convoy, and to hazard a war, rather than ſuffer the enemy to be amply ſupplied through that quarter.

June 1. As ſoon as the preſent court-martial at Portſmouth is terminated, a young captain, who is ſuppoſed to have been the author of all the preſent naval diſputes, by writing an inflammatory letter in the news-papers, is expected to be called to a very ſevere account for his unjuſtifiable conduct.

Capt. Money, who was examined concerning the American war, in a committee of the lower aſſembly on Thurſday laſt, gave it as his opinion, that in the battle of the 17th of October, in which gen. Frazer was killed, the loſs of a victory, if not of the whole army, which ſeemed the conſequence of that loſs, was owing to the flight of a battalion of foreign troops, who ran without loſing a ſingle man on the firſt charge, and could never afterwards in the courſe of the engagement be rallied, but lay upon their arms in a confuſed, unformed manner, at the rear of the artillery.

A letter received yeſterday at Lloyd's coffee-houſe, dated May 29, mentions, that admiral Arbuthnot was ſailed from thence for New-York, together with his majeſty's ſhip Surprize, with the fleet for Newfoundland.

Extract of a letter from Portſmouth, May 30.

"Friday Sir John Lockhart Roſs, hoiſted his flag on board the Britannia of 100 guns."

Extract of a letter from Torbay, May 26.

"This morning the fleet here attempted to ſail by ſignal from admiral Arbuthnot, at ſun-riſing, but at half paſt ſix he made the ſignal to anchor again; at eleven to weigh; at half paſt, to come to again; the wind being too far to the weſtward, and dangerous to proceed with ſo large a fleet down the channel with a foul wind."

BOSTON, *July* 26.

The captain of the brig Sally, bound from Topſham to Trepaſy, (Ireland) and taken off Cape Race by an American privateer, appeared before the honourable council of this ſtate on Thurſday laſt and teſtified as follows:—That he ſailed from Torbay the 23d day of May, with a fleet under the command of admiral Arbuthnot, conſiſting of ſix ſail of the line, viz. 3 of 74, 2 of 64, and 1 of 50 guns, and two frigates, one of which was bound to Newfoundland, the other, with a ſhip of 64 guns, bound to Quebec. The admiral was bound to New-York, and the reſt to different parts of America. That he left them about a month or five weeks ago, in long. 20, eaſtward of the Weſtward Iſlands. That it was reported they had 7000 land forces with them bound to America which were Heſſian and Britiſh. The Experiment was bound to Georgia.

Since our laſt arrived in port a prize ſhip with 800 barrels of beef, 600 barrels of pork, and 500 barrels of flour; prize to the general Pickering.

We hear that lord Cornwallis comes over to America in the Greyhound frigate to ſuperſede Clinton as commander in chief, whoſe reputation has greatly ſunk in the eſtimation of his employers.

It is conjectured by ſome, that notwithſtanding its being given out that the count d'Eſtaing is gone to Grenada, his real deſign is againſt Jamaica.

Laſt Thurſday night about 20 priſoners made their eſcape from one of the guard ſhips in this harbour, taking with them a ſmall ſchooner with a quantity of ſugar, coffee, &c.

Yeſterday two prizes were ſent in here, taken by the brave capt. Manly in the private armed ſhip the Jaſon, lately captured from the enemy. The prizes are brigs, the one a privateer from Liverpool, of 18 guns, well manned and fitted; the other from Scotland of 16 guns and 6 howitzers. They came out from New-York in concert to cruiſe, and vain of their own ſtrength, were expreſſing their wiſhes that they might meet, and have the honour of taking a *Yankee frigate*. Capt. Manly behaved in this whole affair with great coolneſs, judgment and intrepidity. He never returned the fire of the enemy till he came cloſe up with them; then running between them he firſt gave the Liverpool privateer a broadſide that immediately ſlung her into the utmoſt confuſion, and killed and wounded 30 of her men; the other broadſide was inſtantly given to the Scotch privateer, when both ſtruck without any further reſiſtance.

PROVIDENCE, *July* 29.

Friday morning laſt arrived at Newport, a fleet of 37 ſail of victuallers, ſtore-ſhips and wood veſſels, from New-York and Long-Iſland, under convoy of the Renown, of 50 guns, and two or three other armed ſhips.

NEW-YORK, *July* 2[illegible]

We are informed that the Packet for New-York ſailed from Falmouth before the Greyhound man of war, capt. Dickſon, who arrived here laſt Wedneſday. In this frigate the right honourable lord Cornwallis, brigadier-general Patterſon and the honourable Charles Stewart, lieutenant-colonel of the Cameronian regiment, were paſſengers.

From Rivington's *New-York* ROYAL GAZETTE.

Copy of a letter from Mr. CHARLES THOMSON, *ſecretary to the congreſs, to commodore Sir* GEORGE COLLIER, *commander in chief of his majeſty's fleet in North-America, together with the anſwer that was returned upon that occaſion.*

Philadelphia July 17, 1779.

SIR,

I am directed by the congreſs of the United States of America to inform you, that they have received evidence that Guſtavus Cunningham, a citizen of America, late commander of an armed veſſel in the ſervice of the ſaid ſtates, and taken on board a private armed cutter, had been treated in a manner contrary to the dictates of humanity, and the practice of chriſtian civilized nations. I am ordered in the name of congreſs to demand that good and ſufficient reaſons be given for this conduct, or that the ſaid Guſtavus Cunningham be immediately releaſed from his preſent rigorous and ignominious confinement.

With all due reſpect, I have the honour to be,
Sir, your moſt obedient humble ſervant,
CHARLES THOMSON,
Secretary of congreſs.

Admiral or other commanding officer of the fleet, or ſhips of his Britannic majeſty, in the harbour of New-York.

Raiſonable, off New-York, 24th July, 1779.

SIR,

I have the honour to inform you by direction of Sir George Collier commodore and commander in chief of his majeſty's ſhips in America, that he has received the letter you wrote him by order of the congreſs, reſpecting Guſtavus Cunningham, and I have it in command from the commodore to ſay, that not holding himſelf accountable for his conduct to any of his majeſty's ſubjects in this country, he is ſtill leſs inclined to anſwer demands when they are made in the uncivil way they appear to him in your letter of the 17th inſtant. He however is pleaſed to bid me inform you, that no priſoners are ever treated (to his knowledge) by the king's officers contrary to the dictates of humanity, and as it is the practice of civilized nations to puniſh criminals in the uſual courſe of juſtice, Guſtavus Cunningham, whom you enquire after, ſtands in this predicament, and is therefore ſent to England to receive that puniſhment from his injured country, which his crimes ſhall be found to deſerve. I am, Sir,

Your very humble ſervant,
JOHN MARR, *ſec. to the commander in chief.*

Charles Thomſon, Eſq;

FISH-KILL, *Auguſt* 5.

The 21ſt ult. about 150 tories and ſavages, led by Brandt, fell on Miniſink, and took ſeveral priſoners, killed and ſcalped four, deſtroyed a church, 8 dwelling houſes, 8 barns, and one or two mills; they took ſome cattle and plunder, ſome of which our people retook, and delivered to the owners. About 120 of the militia were ſpeedily collected, purſued and came up with the enemy at Legheway, 27 miles from Miniſink, as they were tranſporting their plunder over the Delaware; here our troops, commanded by colonel Hawthorne, attacked and killed many, but getting into diſorder the enemy rallied, and recroſſed the river, having it's ſaid, got a reinforcement from Kaſheghton—we had a few killed, 21 officers and privates are miſſing, among whom is lieutenant-colonel Tuſton.—A more full account of this action will be in our next.

We learn, that on ſome day laſt week, about ſixty of colonels Moyland and Sheldon's light horſe, fell in with about two hundred of the enemy's cavalry, took twenty of them, and killed a few: our horſes being much fatigued, delayed their march until the enemy who lay a few miles off came up in force, and recovered ſeventeen of the priſoners—Our people brought off three of them with very little loſs. Our accounts are imperfect—when farther particulars of this affair come to hand, we ſhall communicate them to the public—Our men behaved with great bravery.

POUGHKEEPSIE, *Auguſt* 2.

By one of the enemy's orderly books, which fell into our hands in the fort at Stoney-Point, it appears, that they were appriſed of our deſign of attacking the fort, and had prepared for it, by giving directions at 9 o'clock that night, for the garriſon to man the walls, and lie on their arms. It appears alſo from Rivington's *royal* gazette of the 12th of July, that 13 deſerters, or rather traitors, (ſeduced by bribery and falſe pretences of the Britiſh emiſſaries, to become enemies to their country) had informed the enemy of our deſign to attack the fort, though it is not probable, that they had any knowledge of the intended time of attack, but by conjecture. Rivington's paper, though it might with great propriety, be called *A magazine of lies*, yet ſometimes contains articles of truth—That is when a matter of truth, happens to coincide with, and favour their deſigns of fraud and villainy—In this inſtance therefore we may believe him, when to injure our cauſe, he tells us they knew of our deſign of attacking the fort—Though it is probable they had ſuch confidence in their own ſtrength, that they did not make a neceſſary improvement of the information.

TRENTON, *Auguſt* 4.

We are informed by good authority, that the main body of the enemy are moved down the North-River to New-York; and there is reaſon to believe they ſhortly mean to make a deſcent into this ſtate, but it is hoped the ſpirited inhabitants will be ſo prepared to receive them as to prevent their carrying their predatory and ſavage plan into execution.

We are alſo informed that the enemy are again in poſſeſſion of Stoney-Point, where they are repairing the works with great induſtry, and that they have reinforced the garriſon at Verplank's point to 1500 men.

Since our laſt about 200 priſoners, chiefly ſailors, paſſed through this town under guard for Elizabeth-Town, to be exchanged.

By a gentleman from Elizabeth-Town we are told it is currently reported there that general Tryon, with about 3000 refugees and tories, ſailed up the Sound a few days ago, ſuppoſed with an intention of attacking and deſtroying New-London; but we flatter ourſelves, from the preparations made for their reception in that quarter, and from the bravery of our eaſtern brethren, that they will be prevented from executing ſo deteſtable, ſo diabolical a deſign.

We hear that lord Stirling, with his diviſion of the American army, has moved to the neighbourhood of Pompton Plains.

CHATHAM, *Auguſt* 3.

The enemy have deſtroyed at Fairfield and Norwalk, 232 houſes, 155 barns, 30 ſtores, 40 ſhops, 4 mills, and 5 veſſels.

PHILADELPHIA, *Auguſt* 7.

Extract of a letter from Orange county, dated July 29.

"Laſt Friday part of the Goſhen and Warwick militia being called for, on an alarm, that the Indians had made an excurſion on Old Miniſink. When colonel Hawthorne, lieutenant-colonel Weaſner, col. Tuſton, major Papan, with a number of other officers and men, marched to the aſſiſtance of their neighbours; they followed the ſavages 30 miles into the wilderneſs; an action enſued, wherein our people, had they ſtuck together, would have killed and taken the whole; however, we have killed upwards of twenty. We have loſt lieutenant-colonel Tuſton, major Papan, capt. Wood, of Goſhen, capt. Little, four other captains, two lieutenants, and near thirty in the whole, killed, wounded and miſſing. This party of Indians and tories, 130 in number, was commanded by Brandt, as two of them wore red cloaths, and being ſhot at by good markſmen, one of them was not ſeen for ſome time before the action was over, which laſted upwards of four hours, and wonderful howling and lamentation was heard after the action. This I had yeſterday from one of the gentlemen who was in the action. Colonel Hawthorne received two ſlight wounds."

Extract of another letter from the ſame county, dated July 28.

"The Indians have again made their appearance on our frontiers. The Orange county militia marched againſt them, and by an incautious attack on them, have been defeated with the loſs of between 40 and 50 killed and taken. Colonel Thurſton, of Goſhen, and many other heads of families are ſaid to be loſt. A moſt melancholy and diſtreſſing event indeed. They ſcalp and mangle without mercy. Parſon Ker with a number of others went up to bury the dead, but after marching about 12 miles the other ſide of Miniſink, and within 12 miles of the defeat, they halted, for fear the enemy were ſtill there. They found two who were ſcalped and mangled moſt cruelly."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at St. Euſtatia, dated 21ſt July, brought by capt. Earl, who arrived here yeſterday afternoon, in a paſſage of eleven days.

"D'Eſtaing ſailed the 1ſt inſtant, landed on Grenada the 2d, the iſland ſurrendered to him on the 5th, had a general engagement with admiral Byron on the 6th which laſted ſeven hours. Byron being much diſabled, fell to leeward, and only fetched this iſland on the 13th, and did not reach St. Kitts until the 15th.

July 22, 1779.

"I have the pleaſure of confirming the capitulation of Grenada; the particulars having juſt come to hand. The French troops landed on the evening of the 2d to the amount of 1300 men, the enemy was in poſſeſſion of a ſtrong poſt called Hoſpital-Hill, very ſteep and difficult of acceſs, it was fortified by a paliſade on the foot and three intrenchments one over the other. As Byron's fleet was expected every moment, the French general reſolved on ſtorming it by three different attacks on the eaſt ſide, and immediately ſummoned the Engliſh commander, (lord M'Cartney) to ſurrender, who gave for anſwer, that knowing his own ſtrength and being ignorant of the French force, he was determined to defend the poſt to the beſt. The French immediately began the attack, the right was commanded by viſcount Noaille, the center by count E. Dillon, the left by count A. Dillon. The aſſault was proſecuted with great ſpirit, and the fort was taken after a violent engagement of one hour. The artillery was four 24——four 8 and 6 mortars. At day break the artillery were turned againſt the other fort, and upon firing the firſt round an officer appeared with a flag, demanding a capitulation. The terms propoſed to the French general being rejected, the iſland ſurrendered at diſcretion. 700 priſoners are taken, viz. 6 colonels, 8 majors, 34 captains, 35 lieutenants, 35 enſigns, 590 privates, 5 pair colours, 102 pieces cannon, 16 mortars. The French loſt 33 men killed, and 71 wounded. Admiral Byron is at St. Kitts with his ſhattered fleet.

"5 P. M. I have the pleaſure to inform, that count d'Eſtaing with 40 ſail of men of war, are juſt coming in ſight of St. Kitts.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at St. Euſtatia, dated July 22,

"The count d'Eſtaing has taken Grenada, after an obſtinate ſiege. It is thought Tobago is alſo ere this in

his poſſeſſion, having worſted admiral Byron's ſquadron in a late ſmart action off Grenada, and diſabled ſome of his ſhips ſo much, they were all obliged to bear away; ſome of them have got into St. Kitts, others driſted ſo far to leeward, were obliged to go to Jamaica to refit. The count ſuffered little or no damage, and is now out on another expedition. It is expected Antigua and Barbados will be the next object, and as they never could have a more favourable opportunity, there is hardly a doubt but the other Engliſh iſlands will follow. This will put our affairs on a favourable footing, and, we cannot but flatter ourſelves, will effect the full completion of all our wiſhes, in ſecuring the independence of America."

Extract of a letter from St. Euſtatia, dated July 25.

"I have not time to tell you more than that war was declared at Porto Rico againſt England on the 15th inſtant. It is not generally known here, but you may depend on it."

Extract of a letter from St. Pierre, Martinique, July 22.

"A packet has juſt arrived from France in 31 days paſſage, bringing certain advices of a ſpeedy declaration of Spain, and that the French fleet conſiſting of 32 ſhips of the line has ſailed towards Corunna to join 20 Spaniſh ſhips. An expedition is carrying on againſt Ireland; 25,000 troops are ready to embark on the coaſt of France in order to attack it. 6,000 troops have ſailed for America, where the Engliſh mean to make their laſt expiring efforts this year."

ANNAPOLIS, *Auguſt* 20.

On Sunday laſt the General Aſſembly of this ſtate adjourned, the ſenate to the firſt Monday in November, and the houſe of delegates to the laſt Monday in September next, after having paſſed the following laws:

1. An ACT to revive and continue the late act of aſſembly to prevent diſtilling grain into ſpirit.
2. An ACT to reſtrict the delegates of this ſtate in congreſs from engaging in any trade either foreign or domeſtic.
3. An ACT to aid and make valid the proceedings of Talbot county court.
4. An ACT relating to the iſſuing of writs of *certiorari* and *habeas corpus* out of the general court in civil cauſes.
5. An additional ſupplement to the act, entitled, An act to raiſe the ſupplies for the year ſeventeen hundred and ſeventy-nine.
6. An ACT for naturalization.
7. An ACT to prohibit for a limited time the exportation of wheat, flour, rye, Indian corn, rice, bread, beef, pork, bacon, live ſtock, peas, beans, oats, and other victual.
8. An ACT eſtabliſhing a mode to perpetuate teſtimony.
9. An ACT for the ſpeedy conveyance of public letters and packets, and for other purpoſes.
10. An ACT to direct the recording of a deed to John Brice.
11. An ACT for the relief of John Taylor, ſheriff of Harford county, and Benjamin Cawood, collector of the aſſeſſment in Charles county.
12. An ACT to direct the recording of a deed from Richard Jones and Anne his wife, to Edward Willett of Prince-George's county.
13. An ACT to appoint commiſſioners to take the depoſitions of witneſſes on the petition of ſundry inhabitants of Cæcil county.
14. An ACT concerning nonjurors.
15. An ACT relating to the officers and ſoldiers of this ſtate in the American army, and other purpoſes therein mentioned.
16. An ACT to encreaſe the fines on jurymen, witneſſes, conſtables, and others therein mentioned.
17. An ACT for the more effectual preventing foreſtalling and engroſſing, and for other purpoſes therein mentioned.
18. An ACT to authoriſe and empower Martha Roundel, of Prince-George's county, to diſpoſe of all the real and perſonal eſtate now in her poſſeſſion, by will.
19. A ſupplement to an act for the ſpecial appointment of inſpectors, and for other purpoſes therein mentioned.
20. An ACT to continue the act of aſſembly for enlarging the powers of the governor and council, and for other purpoſes therein mentioned.
21. An ACT for the relief of certain nonjurors.
22. An ACT for the payment of the journal of accounts.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, dated Aug. 10, 1779.

"I deferred writing to you laſt night, on hearing a veſſel had arrived from Martinique, in order that I might give you the lateſt intelligence. Mr. Bingham's letters of the 22d of July confirm the news of count d'Eſtaing's victory, the engagement laſted five hours, the enemy being to windward, made uſe of that circumſtance to ſheer off the night following the engagement; they reached St. Kitts with much difficulty, where they were when this veſſel came away. The count is maſter of thoſe ſeas, and meditates new conqueſts. Grenada ſurrendered at diſcretion and was handſomely pillaged. The French loſt 35 officers and men killed and 76 wounded in the attack of that iſland; and 173 killed and 773 wounded in the action at ſea. A packet arrived at Martinique in 31 days from France, with letters to the count d'Eſtaing and the governor of that iſland. Spain joins our ally this campaign with a fleet from Cornana, which with that from Breſt of 32 ſail of the line, it is ſaid from good authority, is deſtined againſt Ireland. The miniſter of France is not in this city, therefore nothing has come from him, but I believe you may depend on the authority of Mr. Bingham's intelligence."

From the ST. CHRISTOPHER's GAZETTE.

BASSETERRE, *July* 19.

We have authority to aſſure the public, that ſo far from eight captains of his majeſty's fleet not doing their duty in the late engagement off Grenada, (as has been aſſerted in laſt Fridays paper) they did their utmoſt to come to a cloſe engagement, but the French by carrying a preſs of ſail and laſting away prevented them for ſome time, and when they did the French made off. The enemy, ſoon after the engagement was over, tacked with an intent to cut off our diſabled ſhips and tranſports, which they were ſo near effecting that the Monmouth and Lyon were obliged to bear away to prevent their falling into their hands. The Monmouth arrived here laſt Fridry, and the Lion is now coming in.

The reaſon our fleet did not renew the engagement was, that by ſo doing our tranſports would be left unguarded and at a conſiderable diſtance, and conſequently would be eaſily cut off by the French frigates.

The Grafton has ſuffered nearly as much as any ſhip in the action, having 5 ſhips at once on her for 45 minutes.

The Suffolk, admiral Rowley, was late in coming into action on the 6th inſt. on account of having the charge of the convoy, yet ſhe had a ſhare of the honour; ſhe was in cloſe action about half an hour, when her ſignal was made by the admiral ſhe crouded all the ſail ſhe could, and came into action with topgallant ſtudden-ſails ſet. She had 7 men killed and 19 wounded, 3 of which are ſince dead.

Admiral Rowley had the honour of leading the grand fleet under admiral Keppel to action on the 27th July, 1778. He alſo would have had the ſame honour under admiral Byron, had he not had the care of the convoy.

A liſt of the French fleet under count d'Eſtaing, who engaged 20 ſail of the line and one frigate, under admiral Byron, off Grenada, on the 6th inſtant.

Ships.	Guns.	Commanders.
Le Languedoc,	94	Le compte d'Eſtaing, commander in chief.
Le Tonnant,	80	Le compte de Breugnon, in the 2d poſt.
Le Cæſar,	74	M. de Broues, in the 3d poſt.
Le Protecture,	74	
Le Marſeillois,	74	
Le Daphin Royale	74	
Le Robuſte,	74	Le compte de Graſſe, chef d'eſcadre.
Le Guernir,	74	Monſ. de Bougainville.
Le Telé,	74	
Le Tendant,	74	Le Marquis de Vandreuil.
L'Hector,	74	
Le Magnifique,	74	
Le Provence,	74	
Le Vaillant,	64	Le Marquis de Caheit.
Le Fantaſque,	64	M. Soutren com. d'eſcadre.
Le Vengeur,	64	
Le Sphinx,	64	
Le Fier,	54	
Le Sagittaire,	54	M. d'Albert de Roins.

Frigates.—La Boudeure, l'Aimable, la Renomme, le Chimere, l'Iphiginie, la Deligente, le Lively.

L'Alerte cutter, 14 guns, a lougre, 8 guns, 3 armed ſloops, and 2 armed ſchooners.

L'Amiabal,	74	M. de la Mothe Piquet.
LeDiadâme,	74	M. Dampinere.
Le Rifléche,	64	M. de Sillar.
L'Arthéſiren,	64	M. de Peimer.
L'Amphion,	50	M. de Férond Dugainſgau.
Le Fier Rodigue,	50	M. de Beaumarchais.
L'Amazon,	36	M. de la Prouſe.
La Blanche,	36	M. de la Galiſſioner.
La Fortunée,	26	M. de Marigny.

Les Hûtes la Minagere & le Compar.

A liſt of the Engliſh fleet that was with admiral Byron in the engagement off St. George's, Grenada, on Tueſday the 6th of July, 1779.

Princeſs Royal,	90	Vice admiral Byron. Capt. Blair.
Prince of Wales,	74	Vice-admiral Barrington. Capt. Hill.
Suffolk,	74	Rear-admiral Rowley. Capt. Cranſton.
Conqueror,	74	Rear-admiral Parker. Capt. Hammond.
Royal Oak,	74	Capt. Fitzherbert.
Magnificent,	74	Capt. Elphinſton.
Fame,	74	No captain, a vacancy.
Sultan,	74	Capt. Gardiner.
Albion,	74	Capt. Bowyer.
Elizabeth,	74	Capt. Touſcott.
Vigilant,	74	Capt. Sir Digby Dent.
Cornwall,	74	Capt. Edwards.
Grafton,	74	Capt. Collingwood.
Boyne,	68	Capt. Sayer.
Trident,	64	Capt. Molley.
Noneſuch,	64	Capt. Griffith.
Stirling Caſtle,	64	Capt. Carket.
Yarmouth,	64	Capt. Bateman.
Lion,	64	Hon. Capt. Cornwallis.
Monmouth,	64	Capt. Fanſhaw.
Medway,	60	Capt. Affleck.

*** *Neceſſity obliges the printers of this paper to raiſe the price of advertiſements to twelve dollars the firſt week and four dollars for each ſucceeding one, and in proportion for long ones.*

By the HOUSE of DELEGATES, July 28. 1779.

RESOLVED, That the following be entered as the reſolve of this houſe, viz.

RESOLVED, That for the future this houſe will not take into conſideration any petition from the inhabitants of any county or pariſh, relative to the impoſing any kind of taxes, or erecting any public buildings, or other matter, any way reſpecting the general intereſt of ſuch county or pariſh, or particular intereſt of any part thereof, unleſs it ſhall be made appear, that two months at leaſt before the offering ſuch petition to any perſon to be ſubſcribed, advertiſements were ſet up at all the churches, chapels, and court-houſe, of the ſaid county, notifying the intention of offering ſuch petition to be ſubſcribed, in order to be preferred to this houſe, and that the ſame be publiſhed in the Maryland Gazette.

By order, J. DUCKETT, cl. ho. del.

WAR-OFFICE, *July* 26, 1779.

WHEREAS the board have received information from colonel Bland, commanding at the convention barracks, near Charlotteville in Virginia, that conſiderable deſertions have taken place among the troops of the convention, many of whom leave the poſt with an intent to rejoin the enemy: all officers in the ſervice of the United States are therefore directed to be vigilant in detecting and apprehending deſerters from thoſe troops. The civil officers in the reſpective ſtates where ſuch deſerters may be found, are earneſtly requeſted to give their aſſiſtance in ſecuring them; and the well affected inhabitants will do eſſential ſervice to their country, by taking into cuſtody all Britiſh deſerters travelling from the ſouthward, and delivering them to the next commiſſary of priſoners, or committing them to the neareſt gaol. A practice of adminiſtering the ſtates oath of allegiance to deſerters from the convention troops, and then ſupplying them with paſſes, has heretofore been too prevalent, and productive of very pernicious conſequences, by affording them a ſafe and eaſy method of eſcaping to places in the poſſeſſion of the Britiſh army. Thoſe magiſtrates and other officers of juſtice, who have been induced to receive ſuch oaths, and grant paſſes in conſequence thereof, are earneſtly called upon to diſcontinue a practice ſo injurious to the ſtates: and as thoſe paſſes have been obtained merely with a deſign to facilitate theire eſcape to the enemy, the ſoldiers poſſeſſed of them are notwithſtanding to be ſecured, and treated as deſerters. They are generally clad in ſhort coarſe linen coats or coatees, and linen overalls; and carry their regimental coats in knapſacks.

The troops under the convention of Saratoga conſiſt of the 9th, 20th, 21ſt, 24th, 47th and 62d regiments, a detachment of the 33d regiment, lord Balcarriſs's corps, and royal artillery, Britiſh; and of the Brunſwick dragoons, regiments of Reideſel, Barner, Rhetz, Specht, Heſſe Hanau, Heſſian artillery and battalion of grenadiers, German. The regiments and corps are particularized, as the numbers and devices on the buttons of many of their uniforms may tend to diſcover the deſertion of the owners.

By order of the board,

P. SCULL, ſecretary.

The printers of the different ſtates are deſired to inſert this advertiſement in their papers.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be Sold, at the OLD *Printing office in Charles-Street, Annapolis (price* TWELVE DOLLARS *a Dozen, or* TEN SHILLINGS *for a ſingle one)*

THE

MARYLAND ALMANACK

For the YEAR of our LORD 1780.

CONTAINING,

Beſides the uſual aſtronomical calculations, which are made for the Meridian of ANNAPOLIS, Days for holding the ſeveral courts in this ſtate, as ſettled by late acts of aſſembly; a table ſhewing the value of any number of dollars; tables of intereſt in pounds and dollars, &c. &c. together with ſeveral inſtructive and entertaining pieces in proſe and verſe.

TAKEN up, as the law directs, in the plantation of Eleanor Carroll, living in Montgomery county, a dapple gray MARE, about three or four years old, having no perceivable brand, between thirteen and fourteen hands high. The owner may have her again, on proving his property and paying charges.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE, on Wedneſday the 25th day of this inſtant, Auguſt, at the ſubſcriber's ſtore in Annapolis, for ready continental or Maryland ſtate money, or continental or Maryland ſtate loan-offices certificates,

A PARCEL of HOUSHOLD FURNITURE, conſiſting of chairs, tables, feather-beds and bedſteads, carpets, pictures neatly framed and glazed, an eight-day clock, ſome china, and kitchen furniture, &c. Alſo negro women with their children, and a negro boy. The ſale to begin at 10 o'clock and continue till all are ſold.

t. s. JAMES DICK.

Auguſt 1, 1779.

NOTICE is hereby given, that part of the inhabitants of Cæcil county intend to petition to the general aſſembly, at their next ſeſſion, to paſs an act for the laying out a ſtraight road from the bridge at the Head of Elk, unto the end of the ſtraight road laid out ſome years ſince by the commiſſioners of Newcaſtle county at the boundary line, of which all perſons concerned are deſired to take notice. wt

---

THE ſubſcriber takes the liberty to inform all perſons indebted to the eſtate of his mother, the late Mrs. Anne Catharine Green, that unleſs they ſpeedily ſettle and pay off their reſpective accounts, compulſory meaſures will be taken in every inſtance; and in a particular manner he requeſts thoſe ſheriffs under the late government, who are indebted, to pay the ſeveral ſums with which they ſtand chargeable, or their office bonds will be put in ſuit.—All perſons having claims on ſaid eſtate are deſired to make them known to

F. GREEN, adm.

LOST by the ſubſcriber,

THE PROCEEDINGS of the ancient TUESDAY CLUB, bound in parchment; ſeveral of the leaves are looſe. Whoever will deliver them to him, at his office, ſhall receive forty dollars for their trouble.

FREDERICK GREEN.

NAPOLIS: Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN, at the OLD PRINTING-OFFICE in *Charles-Street.*